





# Jordan Times

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## Prince Hamzah officially named



AMMAN, April 9 (JNA) — A special ceremony was held at the Nadwa Palace this afternoon for the naming of the newborn Prince Hamzah Ibn Al Hussein. The ceremony was attended by His Majesty King Hussein, His Highness Prince Mohammad, His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, members of the royal family, the prime minister, the chief of the royal court and a number of senior palace officials as well as the commander-in-chief of the Jordanian armed forces. The Chief Justice, Sheikh Ibrahim Al Qattan, officiated at the ceremony, and recited verses of the Koran.

## NOTEBOOK

### Chill wind in Chicago

By Rami G. Khouri

IF JIMMY CARTER and Anwar Sadat, who on the latest reliable information, were still the presidents of the United States and Egypt, though one could be excused for thinking they were, respectively, the godfather of Jerusalem and the foster father of Palestine, really wanted to make a dramatic gesture to show their commitment to justice for the Palestinian people, I have a suggestion for them.

They should pay a visit to Ziad Abu 'Ein, the 20-year-old Palestinian now being held in a Chicago jail awaiting the decision of the American judicial system as to whether he will be extradited to Israel. Better yet, Mr. Carter might invite Ziad Abu 'Ein to the White House for a cup of tea, for all the world to see the extent of the American President's commitment to the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The case of Ziad Abu 'Ein, like that of Sami Esmail last year, should be of special interest to all Americans, because it is a fine microcosm of the confused moral daintiness by which the United States deals with the twin rigours of Palestinian and Zionist juridical punctilio.

Ziad Abu 'Ein is wanted by the Israeli government on the charge of planting a time bomb in Tiberias in May 1979. Ziad was implicated by a "confession" signed by a friend, a Palestinian prisoner in Israel named Jamal Yassin. The confession was written in Hebrew by Yassin's Israeli interrogator, and signed by Yassin in Arabic. Yassin does not know Hebrew. He later said to two Israeli lawyers that his naming of Ziad Abu 'Ein in the confession was false, and that he named Ziad because he thought that his being in the USA would keep him out of Israeli hands, while saving his own (Yassin's) life.

The point today is a very simple one: is there enough legal evidence for the United States to extradite Ziad Abu 'Ein to Israel, where he faces probable torture and a long prison sentence based on the same kind of forced "confession" that Jamal Yassin and hundreds of other Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails have signed?

The dilemma is not an Israeli or a Palestinian one. The Israelis are convinced that Ziad Abu 'Ein was involved in the Tiberias bombing, and they want him in their jails. Ziad himself and the Palestinian nation that he embodies are convinced that he is innocent, but is being set up as a scapegoat to minimise the psychological scars of an Israeli nation that does not understand or admit the fallibility of its own "security" systems. The dilemma is purely an American one, and it is up to every American citizen, here in Jordan, throughout the Middle East and all across the United States, to ponder the details of this case for a few moments. It is the moral fibre of the United States that is on trial in this case.

One wonders: What would be the attitude of the American public and the great orchestrators of moral indignity if the 1 being held in a Chicago jail were not a 20-year-old Palestinian, but an older man with a name as Andrei Sakharov? What, one wonders with passion, would the American reaction be if a Soviet Jewish activist who was wanted in Moscow for a bombing in which he was implicated the strength of a confession written in UK by a police interrogator and signed in Russian by a prisoner who does not read or write UK? Would we then hear about the secret can tradition of safeguarding the rights accused? Of insisting on the principle that are innocent until proven guilty? Of the missability in a court of law of evidence under duress? Of the total inviolability principle of the due process of law?

The particular fate of Ziad Abu 'Ein a general validity of American constitutional guards are deeply meshed in this case. It is appropriate to ask our American friends treatment of Ziad Abu 'Ein is in keeping with the letter of the law and the spirit of morality? We also wonder how it is that the United States wishes to help assure Palestinian legitimacy in Palestine when it cannot assure Palestinian individuals' American constitutional rights United States itself.

We would like to know: does America exclude Palestinians who are accused of terrorism? And if it does, is the Arab and World being asked to help to liberate Afghanistan? So that the Afghani people can institute political and legal system such as Ziad Abu 'Ein dealing with this week?

These are the difficult questions that American citizens have to come to grips with. The cutting edge of history, where fabulous promises of freedom and justice are put to their test, and where hundreds of years of struggle safeguard American ideals of individual and equal justice for all come crashing Zionism's surrealistic nationalism, which ignores no frontiers, ethical codes or boundaries where the reality of the Palestinian nation is concerned. We expect the last make mincemeat of American law. I shocked, however, when Americans then do the same. So is Ziad Abu 'Ein, I'm sure, in the rights of the Palestinians. After all American president cannot assure Palestinian rights in Chicago, what makes him think he better in Nablus or Nazareth?

## Handiwork

WHAT EVER happened to Arab and Islamic solidarity? The picture ones gains these days on touring the horizon of the Arab and Islamic world is one of internecine—and, one can't help but feel, quite unnecessary—strife. By far the most alarming instance of this is the gathering storm between Iraq and Iran. But, almost anywhere one looks, from Western Sahara to Afghanistan, civil and factional strife seems to be the order of the day. Tragically, too much of this friction has exploded into bloodshed; other disputes, such as attempts by the Arab steadfastness front to agree on the time and place of its next summit meeting, would not be so serious were they not so symbolic of the volatility which is seemingly endemic to this region.

The trouble is that this volatility only induces vulnerability. This prevalent internecine strife not only threatens to throw out the window all the accomplishments of the past year and a half towards building genuine unity and solidarity across the Islamic World, but exposes this region to external pressures which are already to be seen at work in the all too untidy affairs of the Arab and Islamic countries.

The corollary danger here is that Islamic states such as Iran may be lulled into either insensitivity or a false sense of security by their own propaganda. The very real facts of outside involvement in the affairs of this region — from the Americans in Iran to the Russians in Afghanistan — are insufficient excuses for any failure to put — and keep — their own houses in order. Their heightened appreciation of the unsettling consequences of outside intervention—real or threatened, old imperialist or new—has not been matched by an equally heightened appreciation of the need to eliminate the type of discord on which imperialism preys. The result is that they do the imperialists' work for them, while the imperialists, and their local clients, reap the advantages.

The Egyptian-Israeli treaty may have driven a wedge into the Arab World, as it was intended to do, but was it not agreed at Baghdad and Tunis that the consensus against that divisive act must be strengthened? The Iranian revolution may have been a blow to superpower interference in the region, but what is to be gained from threats by Iran against Iraq? The Islamabad conference may have put up a common front against Soviet expansionism in Afghanistan, but how quickly might that force be dissipated by inter-Islamic quarrelling? Foreign hands are undoubtedly at work in all this. But why should one play right into those hands?

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: The seminar on the rationalisation of consumption means that the call for such an effort is not just a fad, and not a cover-up for the burdens which the government has been compelled to pass along to the citizens due to the increase in energy prices. It is a philosophy which has its social and economic dimensions, and which calls for the contribution of both the public and private sectors and the public at large to achieve equilibrium in our society.

The acceptance of the philosophy needs awareness, patriotic feeling and insight—which develop through action and practical commitment. The rationalisation of consumption has a broad base in our society, and narrow and timely considerations should not prevent it from becoming our course of action. It should be pursued out of faith and commitment to this philosophy.

The attainment of equilibrium and the elimination of disparities through conviction and loyalty constitute a collective responsibility in which the public sector has a role in the field of expenditure, taxes, customs, etc. The private sector's role is to improve production both quantitatively and qualitatively. The consumer also has a role within the framework of these new concepts, in which he should believe—by transcending selfishness and competitive consumption.

AL DUSTOUR: The step taken by the Faculty of Economics and Commerce at the University of Jordan in holding a seminar on the rationalisation of consumption places the university in the thick of the problems from which our society suffers, and establishes its intellectual and scientific mission by this contribution to finding the solutions to these problems.

The rationalisation of consumption—which has become one of the most important foundations of the economic policy of Sharif Abdul Hamid's government—is not a "slogan" put forward for discussion; it is a serious call to change our modes of behaviour and reduce excessive consumption in a society which suffers from a lack of production of consumer goods and depends to a large extent on imports. Such excess must be rejected in a country which has limited resources and bears huge pan-Arab responsibilities.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

Arabic Lecture

The Spanish Cultural Centre presents a lecture by Prof. Mahmoud Subeh on "Ibn Zeidoun — the Poet of Cordoba", at the Centre on Jabal Amman at 6:30 p.m.

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## Israel breaks up W. Bank demos

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, April 9 (Agencies) — Israeli troops today broke up a Palestinian demonstration and a sit-in strike in the West Bank and arrested seven Arab students.

In Ramallah, scores of high school and college students staged a protest demonstration on the 32nd anniversary of the Deir Yassin massacre, commemorating the slaying of over two hundred Arab villagers by two Zionist terrorist organisations. The students blocked a road, burnt tires and hurled stones at Israeli vehicles.

The demonstration was also to show solidarity with Mayors

Karim Khalaf of Ramallah and Ibrahim Tawil of Al Bireh who were acquitted today of charges arising from a scuffle in November 1978 with police outside a courtroom where West Bank Arabs were contesting the expropriation of their land.

Israeli police arrested seven students from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) teachers training college near Ramallah after the troops moved in and broke up the protest.

Meanwhile, students at the Abu Dis University in East Jerusalem and a number of supporters staged

a sit-down strike in protest against the Israeli occupation authorities' order to close the institution.

About 100 students and West Bank Arabs entered a building on campus which has been declared off limits to the students. The purpose of the sit-in was to protest the closure of the only Arab institute of higher education in Jerusalem.

Israeli troops recorded the names of the strikers and then ordered them to leave. There were no incidents, an Israeli military spokesman said. He said charges would be pressed against the Arabs for demonstrating illegally, but no arrests were made at the scene.

## Khalaf, Tawil acquitted in court scuffle case

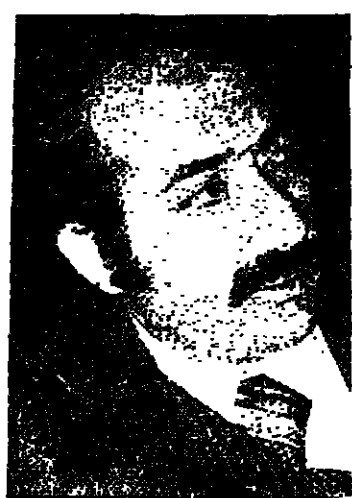
OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, April 9 (Agencies) — The Jerusalem magistrate's court yesterday acquitted two mayors of towns on the Israeli-occupied West Bank who were charged with causing a public disturbance.

Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf and Al Bireh Mayor Ibrahim Tawil were charged by the Israeli police with causing a scuffle in the Jerusalem supreme court in November, 1978.

The scuffle took place outside a supreme court hearing in which West Bank landowners contested the expropriation of Arab land around an Israeli army camp north of Jerusalem. The two mayors tried to enter the crowded courtroom, but were turned away because the gallery was packed with spectators. When they requested that they be allowed to enter, a scuffle broke out, and a police officer sprayed them with tear gas.

They were eventually permitted to enter the courtroom after several landowners gave them their seats.

According to the police, the mayors struck policemen. But Jus-



Mr. Ibrahim Tawil



Mr. Karim Khalaf

## Papers treat many aspects of consumption at seminar

AMMAN, April 9 (JNA) — The seminar on the rationalisation of consumption resumed its sessions at the Faculty of Economics and Commerce of the University of Jordan this morning.

The Director General of the Jordan Cooperative Organisation presented a paper on the cooperative movement and the parallel market. He emphasised the role of the parallel market in eliminating monopolies and price manipulation.

Dr. Sa'd Shammout of the Ministry of Agriculture then presented a paper on food security and agriculture. He said the increase in population necessitates parallel increase in the volume of agricultural resources to prevent dependency on the outside for basic food needs.

The Director of the Statistics Department, Dr. Burhan Shraydeh, stressed that the shortfall in the volume of production and the lack of sufficient manpower in the productive sectors are among the most important reasons for the rationalisation of consumption. He noted the importance of directing labour in Jordan towards productive work.

Dr. Ahmad Al Faqih of the University of Jordan spoke about the necessity for greater concern with agricultural research programmes. He called for the use of modern technology in agricultural projects and said there was a pressing need for experimental studies on making use of the vast unexploited areas of land in Jordan.

The Under-secretary of the Labour Ministry, Dr. Tayseer Abdul Jabbar, spoke about the public sector's role in rationalising consumption, while Mr. Jamil Barakat explained the private sector's role.

The Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of

Jordan, Dr. Subhi Al Qasem, spoke on the role of consumer protection societies in the rationalisation of consumption.

The study emphasised the extent of Jordan's need to establish consumer protection societies as a force to help both the public and private sectors by alleviating the conflict between merchants and producers of goods and services on one hand and of consumers on the other.

Dr. Saleh Khasawneh, the director general of the Income Tax Department, spoke in his turn about the role of taxation in rationalising consumption. He said taxes are among the fiscal policy tools employed by the government.

Dr. Khasawneh said the role of taxation in rationalising consumption comes in either directly, by reducing income and decreasing the purchasing power of consumers, or indirectly through public spending policies. Revenues from taxes enable the government to extend goods and public services.

At the end of today's session, Mrs. Hilweh Malhas and Mrs. Munawwar Khrais from the Housewives' society presented a paper on the role of housewives in rationalising consumption. They attached special importance to the role of housewives, especially in view of the progressive increases in consumption and prices which place a burden on the budgets of middle and limited income groups in particular. They attributed this to the prevalence of unhealthy social habits and hypocrisy.

Today's session was chaired by the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Qasem Al Rimawi. The Minister of Social Development, Mrs. In'am Mufti, the President of the University of Jordan, Dr. Nasreddin Al Assad and others attended.

AMMAN, April 9 (JNA) — Jordan will take part in the 33rd meeting of the World Health Organisation (WHO), which will open in Geneva on May 5, a Health Ministry spokesman said today. Among the subjects to be discussed at the meeting, he said, are the possibility of transferring the WHO regional office from Alexandria, Egypt to another country in the Middle East, health conditions of people in the occupied Arab territories and means of preventing contagious diseases as well as working out a WHO health strategy to last until the year 2000. The Minister of Health, Dr. Zuhair Malhas, will lead Jordan's delegation to the three-week meeting.

IRBID, April 9 (JNA) — The Water Supply corporation (WSC) yesterday announced the completion of a water project in the northern Badia region near the district governorate of Mafrqa. A WSC spokesman said the project involved constructing three water towers in two bedouin settlements and laying a 12-kilometre stretch of water pipeline in the region. The water collected in the three towers, he said, should be enough for 15 villages in addition to the bedouin settlements.

AMMAN, April 9 (JNA) — The possibility of building a factory for the manufacture of baby food in Jordan was discussed at a meeting here yesterday between Minister of Social Development In'am Mufti and two United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) officials visiting Jordan. The two UNICEF officials, who arrived here from Beirut on Monday for a visit to last several days, said after the meeting that a special joint committee will be set up to investigate the feasibility of such a project.

AMMAN, April 9 (JNA) — A number of Arab countries have approached the Civil Status Department in Amman for assistance in setting up similar systems for their citizens, the department's director, Mr. Rifa'i Al Hazayme, said yesterday. He said requests to this effect came from Kuwait, Bahrain, and the Yemen Arab Republic. According to Mr. Hazayme, a U.N. report on the department's system described it as one of the best in the world. Mr. Hazayme said nearly two and a half million people in the East Bank are registered with the department, and that a very small number have neither registered nor applied for the department's identity card. He warned that those still without the card will be prosecuted.

AMMAN, April 9 (JNA) — Jordan's exports to Syria last year increased by 13 per cent over the 1978 figures, a bulletin issued by the department of statistics said here. It said that Jordan exported to Syria in 1979 products worth JD 10.853 million, as compared with JD 9.663 in the previous year. The main items exported were vegetables and fruit, furniture, medicine and soap, the bulletin said.

AMMAN, April 9 (JNA) — Jordanian products exported via Aqaba in the first two months of this year registered an increase of 15,313 tonnes over figures of 1979, a spokesman for the Aqaba port authority said yesterday. He said products, mostly phosphates, exported in January and February 1980 totalled 551,970 against 398,839 over the same period in the previous year.

AMMAN, April 9 (JNA) — Baghdad Municipality is donating one million garbage bags to Amman municipality. A municipality source said the bags are made in Iraq.

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## Meet the minister: Jamal Sha'er

# Bringing the ordinary people into government

NOTE: This is one of the first in which the Jordan Times about and themselves.

Sara O'Neil  
Times Staff Reporter

April 9 — After 28 years of gynaeology, one man now every minute of his new member of the cabinet is Sha'er, Minister of Rural Affairs and Environment.

Sha'er told the Jordan Times in an interview, "to sit of 22 discussing the and a half million is ous than sitting on a ssing the affairs of 34 n allusion to the Ahli which he founded in arly 13 years ago.

er, a Salti with a sense and stubborn streak, he Irish (his wife in fact Dublin), brings to the ash ideas consistent 'government's aims to ass of ordinary people particular, women for ie — into actively par- some form of local

er, as the minister for the country's 89 ies and 235 rural coun- role to play in the and implementation evolution plan.

country's first minister of it, he has the added lity of heading a based-on concepts yet

ly defined, although hasis has been placed an ecology movement ed by Jordan's par- in the World Con- strategy last month.

overnment is a partner c and social develop- one of the ministry's pressed upon rep- of all the country's nd village councils at a addressed by His g Hussein at the Hus- City three weeks ago.

ing, which was opened ning speech from Dr. King announced that have the right, for the Jordan's history, not in elections for mun- cipal councils but also to te in such councils.

way, the burden of ty for the development which has for so long the hands of a few will purely on the shoul- dizens. The necessary t to the municipalities g women to vote will e passed this month.

of women to vote is mber of proposals cur- g drafted into a bill for nment under review by al committee com- Sha'er, the minister of

Dr. Ali Bashir and the State for Prime Minis- Mr. Suleiman Arar. inherited by the pre- at from its predecessor.

ful revision since in its m, "it looked more like d central government l government," Dr. arked.

aws of municipal and ils will be amended to ple more involved in and to increase the f such councils which is very limited, compared of the ministry and the Dr. Sha'er said. Popu- lation in these local is the first step towards

he added. 'ment's devotion 1 answer to the urgent decentralisation. The us revealed that more the population of the result not only of the refugees from the West also of the constant of villagers from the rural areas of the East e capital.

to arrest this move- he subsequent increas- ty's different regions, of different regions of itself, Dr. Sha'er is

cularly active in prac-



Dr. Jamal Sha'er

tising another of the cabinet's policies — that of going out to meet the people on their home ground.

In so doing he hopes to convince citizens first hand of the need to

participate with government officials in building up local services and educational and employment facilities for both sexes, and thereby to discourage the departure of young men in particular to the large towns where they become just a few more among the thousands of landless workers.

The need for a more balanced development of the whole country resulted two years ago in the establishment of the higher ministerial committee for regional planning, headed by the prime minister with a technical sub-committee headed by the minister of municipal and rural affairs.

This committee supervised the setting up of a planning group for the country's most densely populated region, Amman — the Amman Urban Region Planning Group (AURPG). A massive volume of draft proposals for the region prepared by AURPG's Jordanian and foreign consultants is currently being revised by a series of government committees. The proposals, in their final form, will later this year be incorporated into the country's next five-year plan.

The score of Jordanians who worked on the plan for Amman are to be transferred to the department for regional planning set up on April 1 within the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs. The director of the AURPG, Mr. Ghaleb Baqa'in, is to head the department.

The Irbid region is now under study with the assistance of Japanese planners and other regions are on the way to being planned, the minister explained.

The work of the new directorate of the environment forms an integral part of regional planning and on each of the minister's trips into the country, a group of representatives from this directorate accompany him to assess the needs to each area and discuss remedies with the people, who have hitherto ignored ecology problems. Among legislation the minister hopes to see passed by the National Consultative Council shortly, are laws relating to the protection of coastal areas, protection of land being encroached upon by deserts or urbanisation, the creation of national parks and reserves and the control of pollution from industrial waste.

To this end, the ministry will coordinate activities of other relevant agencies, most notably the National Planning Council and the Royal Society for the Con-

servation of Nature. Both these agencies are helping to define the concept of the environment directorate, whose personnel at present number about a dozen.

As Dr. Sha'er observed, "even the staff were not aware of the importance of the environment before, but the idea of ecology is now growing so fast that one day we may have a special ministry devoted just to it."

Mr. Sa'dallah Nuri Sa'dallah, the director general of environment, has recently been to the United Kingdom as a guest of the British government to see how environmental problems are tackled there.

Other departments within the ministry are concerned with engineering projects, management, services relating to buying, zoning and dividing lands and furthering elected councils. At present only male citizens over the age of 25 who pay municipal taxes are entitled to vote in municipal and rural elections in any part of the country outside the municipality of Amman. The present government proposes to amend this law within the next few

months to give the right to vote to all citizens over the age of 18. Amman Municipality is unique in not having had elections for more than 20 years. The mayor and eleven councillors are all appointed to serve a population which now numbers nearly 700,000. This system of appointments was devised to avoid dragging political issues into municipal problems. Dr. Sha'er explained, since people in different parts of Amman face such diverse problems that they could only have united in voting on political issues.

The government is now working on a plan to divide Amman into several small municipalities which would have elected councils, presided over by the mayor who would still be appointed. The idea, which Dr. Sha'er said has in fact been brewing for the last ten years, is to divide Amman into sub-municipalities (using the present zoning system as a guideline) which would be more homogeneous socially, economically and culturally. Since the residents of one sector of the capital might be chiefly concerned with beautifying their area, for example, while residents of another area may be more concerned with issues such as the availability of basic services, they would vote on the issues affecting their own areas. The mayor would be the man to coordinate services in all areas and allocate funds provided chiefly by the wealthier sectors, Dr. Sha'er suggests.

Although, he points out that "we have to proceed on the political road towards democracy with extreme care," he hopes to see such an electoral system inaugurated during the lifetime of the present government. "I have two big enthusiasms — the environment and this," he said.

Another important issue is how to increase efficiency, whether within the ministry, in coordination between the ministry and the municipal and rural councils and in the functioning of the councils themselves, Dr. Sha'er said.

The rural councils in particular, with their often not very well educated representatives, need closer supervision by the ministry's inspection and follow-up department, Dr. Sha'er observed. This department, like all others in the ministry, needs reactivating, since enthusiasm has waned over the years.

The whole question of how one evaluates a civil servant has to be re-examined, Dr. Sha'er maintains, so that each employee can "perform his task efficiently, enthusiastically and with a clean mind and hands." This policy is, of course, shared by all his colleagues, he added, and any necessary pruning of ministry personnel is to be

done slowly and not in a peremptory manner.

The present emphasis on seniority, and on academic qualifications which often has little meaning since degrees obtained in different countries and from different institutions from within the same country vary greatly — should give way to emphasis on efficiency and enthusiasm. Only when both these qualities are present in candidates should seniority decide the issue of promotion.

Dr. Sha'er is one of three members of a ministerial committee supervising the Citizens' Complaints Bureau, the ombudsman's office, set up by the new government to investigate allegations against government officials.

Actually, he says, on looking closely into the misdeeds of the civil service, he is sure there is not nearly as much corruption as some people have been led to believe existed. On a final note about the civil service, Dr. Sha'er remarked on his own role as minister: "A minister is not an emperor, he is related to a team. Along with my colleagues, I should like to bring back this spirit which has been slightly lacking in recent years."

Dr. Sha'er's involvement in politics goes back to his early days as a student at the American University of Beirut where in the late 1940s he joined the Baath Party. Dr. Sha'er became chairman of AUB's Arab National Society, and after graduation from medical school in 1951 set off for post-graduate training in Ireland and

Britain. It was while he was in Dublin that he met Mary Rose Gullivan, who later became his wife. (they now have four grown-up children). His training in Britain later took him to London and Edinburgh and in 1954 he established the Arab Students Union of the United Kingdom and Ireland, whose silver jubilee he attended in February of last year.

Dr. Sha'er remained a member of the Baath Party until 1975 when he left "to take a more moderate, constructive line". In the intervening years in opposition to the government (he was calling for an independent, socialist line) he made a name for himself as a med-

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After his resignation from the Baath Party in 1975, Dr. Sha'er says: "I turned my back on politics, but addition brought me back." He became a member of the National Consultative Council

on its formation in April 1978. Dr. Sha'er feels that he is especially enjoying his new role as a member of the government since the country is "enjoying relaxed internal and inter-Arab relations and complete trust and mutual love and respect among the King, government and people. His Majesty has proved that his way of handling local and Arab issues led to the best results," he concluded.

In the few spare moments not taken up with ministerial duties and social functions, Dr. Sha'er has started writing his memoirs, entitled "Observations in Political Life," which at this rate should take several years to complete.

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## Economic News Briefs

### Taiwan negotiates Mexican oil purchase

TAIPEI, April 9 (R) -- Taiwan is negotiating with Mexico for the direct purchase of crude oil to ease its supply problems, the president of the Chinese Petroleum Corporation T.H. Lee said today.

Mr. Lee, who returned here yesterday from initial negotiations in Mexico, said that the only problem in buying the Mexican crude was transportation costs because large tankers could not pass through the Panama Canal. "We have to think of better ways of transporting the crude before we decide to buy oil from Mexico directly," he said.

Taiwan is facing an acute cut in its supply after an announcement by Kuwait that it will halve its daily shipment of 80,000 barrels to 40,000 barrels. A vice-president of the state-owned company is now in Kuwait negotiating with the authorities there.

Mexico is not a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) but it has followed the pricing of OPEC in the past. Kuwait and Saudi Arabia now supply more than 80 per cent of Taiwan's total oil imports.

### Iran raises daily oil output to 3m barrels

TEHRAN, April 9 (R) -- Iranian oil output averaged more than three million barrels a day in the past four days, Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinefar said yesterday. This is higher than had been expected, oil industry sources said in London, adding they had heard Iran was down to 2.4 million barrels daily last month.

Mr. Moinefar was asked at a news conference about recent output and, in reply, offered statistics to show daily average from April 4 to April 7 was just above 3.01 million barrels. He also said Iran would keep to a previously announced plan to produce this volume of oil throughout 1980.

London oil industry analysts said that, if Iran does meet this target, the world's oil supply-demand balance later in the year might be slightly less tight than had generally been predicted following recent production cuts by other members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

### UNCTAD fund issue still unresolved

GENEVA, April 9 (R) -- A top United Nations official said here yesterday that failure to resolve differences on a proposed \$750 million fund to finance international commodity pacts could have serious consequences for relations between rich and poor states. U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Secretary General Gamani Corea was speaking at the opening of a two-week session of a 100-nation (UNCTAD) committee.

The committee's main task is to complete articles concerning the fund's financial structure and its mode of operations, so that the full text of the accord can be adopted at a four-day conference at the end of next month.

Industrialised and developing states reached agreement on the basic elements of the fund a year ago, but the committee has made slow progress in four drafting sessions since then.

A major function of the proposed fund would be to provide resources totalling \$400 million to purchase buffer stocks of various commodities, including cocoa, built up when prices fell and released when they rose, to keep the ranges within agreed limits. The fund would also have a second facility with target resources of \$350 million to finance research and development, and schemes to improve productivity, marketing and diversification. Mr. Corea said yesterday if differences over the fund remained unresolved there was a danger these issues would become interwoven with other negotiations on North-South economic relations.

### 'Main worry is oil supplies'

LONDON, April 9 (R) -- In the 1980s the world is likely to find itself more worried about the supply of oil than the price, although that will continue to rise, according to expert analysts of the oil market. "Increasingly, the principal worry will be supply, not price," said the Bankers Trust Company in its latest study of energy trends published early this month.

It followed a warning by the Saudi Oil Minister, Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, that industrial countries could not expect Saudi Arabia to continue indefinitely using its huge production to stave off a real energy crisis. He spoke of an "unrequited and sacrificial attitude" on Saudi Arabia's part.

The oil industry calculates that Saudi Arabia could in theory cut its present 9.5 million barrels a day production by about half and not suffer undue financial strain. "The mind boggles," one oil company executive said, when asked to speculate on the impact on the economies of the western world of the loss of that volume of Saudi oil.

Saudi policy is at present aimed at stabilising the oil market, according to Sheikh Yamani, who said that at least until July the kingdom would continue pro-

ducing 9.5 million barrels a day. But other OPEC members are trimming production, maintaining revenues by the simple device of charging more through higher official prices or special premiums, for less oil.

Iran raised its price by \$2.5 a barrel from April 1. Kuwait is another example. It cut output by one quarter to 1.5 million barrels a day on the same date, then sought what industry sources said is a \$5.50 a barrel premium on half the oil it sells to its biggest customers, Royal Dutch Shell, British Petroleum and Gulf Oil.

Alarmed by what happened in Iran, Gulf producers are increasingly content to leave their oil to grow in value in the ground, rather than spend billions of petrodollars on extremely rapid and potentially disruptive industrial change, diplomats with knowledge of the Middle East report.

According to Ahmed Saeed, OPEC chief of research, western Europe will in 1985 be finding it difficult to meet its oil needs. Even when rising North Sea and Mexican output is taken into account, the Bankers Trust predicts that "over the next three to five years... there may be a shortage of oil necessary to support reasonable rates of economic growth in oil-importing countries."

### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, APRIL 9 (R) -- Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar as close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion market today:

One sterling	2.1760/20	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.1800/10	Canadian dollar
	1.8930/60	West German mark
	2.0700/50	Dutch guilder
	1.7850/7900	Swiss franc
	30.30/40	Belgian franc
	4.3725/75	French franc
	879.00/881.00	Italian lire
	253.00/254.00	Japanese yen
	4.3660/80	Norwegian crown
	5.0605/25	Swedish crown
	5.8675/8760	Danish crown
One ounce of gold	547.00/550.00	U.S. dollars

### London Stock Market

LONDON, April 9 (R) -- The market closed higher after moderate activity, dealers said. At 1500 the FT index was up 33.430.0.

Long dated government bonds ended as much as 1/2 point firmer, but gains in shorts were limited to 1/4 point owing to sales of the 13-1/2 per cent exchequer 1983 "tap" stock by a government broker. Oil was a firm feature of equities in reaction to yesterday's losses. Gold shares were up to 3-1/2 dollars strong with the bullion price.

U.S. and Canadian stocks were generally higher. Tricentrol and Ultramar added 14p and 12p respectively. Gal of between 8p and 10p were registered in BP, Shell and Birm. Bowater rose 7p and Rascal 5p. ICI, GKN, Hawker, Tel. Investments and Metal Box all firmed 2p. Results left Gill & Duffus 6p higher but Guardian Royal 8p weaker.

# AMMAN MARKET PLACE

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مركز معلومات



ST FOR THURSDAY, APR. 10, 1980

## YOUR DAILY OROSCOPE

Carroll Righter Institute

**TENDENCIES:** A good day for you to get interesting and successful persons who can ahead in your line of endeavor. Make plans to abundance in the future.

(Apr. 21 to Apr. 19) Contact a financial expert you need. A cherished longing can be realized extravagance in all things.

(Apr. 20 to May 21) Fine day for seeing an in-person who can help you in a new project you d. Think constructively.

(May 21 to June 21) You have fine ideas that it in operation at this time. Study a new outlet give added income in the future.

**KIDREN** (June 22 to July 21) You are now a better way for handling both business and affairs. Steer clear of trouble.

(July 22 to Aug. 21) Be more aware of current be more progressive. Obtain the information on the right sources.

(Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You can get much done modern methods. Come to a better accord workers. Maintain good health.

(Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Bring your talents to the those who can help you the most. Don't let an y get away from you.

(Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You can now come to a understanding with family members and increase Be more optimistic about the future.

**ARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Have a talk with and clear up any misunderstanding. Show ion for loved one.

**ORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study your monetary do whatever will improve them. Establish ony with family members.

**IUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Showing fine ability at matters is wise, and this automatically helps you r in business activities.

(Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Become more attuned to nds and systems and make better plans for the extreme care in motion.

## JORDAN TIMES SPORTS ROUNDUP

### Oklahoma tennis tourney results

TULSA, Oklahoma April 9 (AP) — First-seeded Pat Dupre defeated Cassio Motta 6-2, 7-6, on a windy second day of elimination play in a grand prix tennis tourney late yesterday afternoon. Dupre, born in Belgium, overpowered Motta with several aces and fought off a second game rally to advance into tomorrow's second round where he will play Van Winitsky.

Third-seeded Bob Lutz advanced with a quick 6-1, 6-4, win over John Austin. Second-seeded John Alexander of Australia defeated Dave Parker, 7-6, 6-4 in a match of serve and volley tennis.

Trey Waltke defeated fourth-seeded Vince Van Patten, 6-3, 6-3. While Howard Schoenfeld dispatched fifth-seeded Tom Gorman, 6-2, 6-4. Seventh-seeded Tim Wilkison had to go three sets before edging Warren Maher, of Doncaster, Australia 2-6, 6-3, 7-5.

Sixth-seeded Bruce Manson ousted Matt Woolridge, 6-3, 6-2. Steve Krulvitz won a straight-set victory over David Carter of Budaberg, Australia, 6-3, 6-4. Australian John James defeated Cary Stansbury, 6-0, 2-6, 6-3 and countryman Steve Docherty defeated Mark Turpin, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4.

The tournament continues all week at Shadow Mountain Racquet Club with semifinals Saturday and finals Sunday. Play is sponsored by the Bank of Oklahoma.

### Polugaevsky, Huebner lead in chess tourney

MOSCOW, April 9 (R) — Soviet grandmaster Lev Polugaevsky retained his two-game lead over compatriot Mikhail Tal when they drew the sixth game in their world chess championship quarter final in Alma Ata yesterday.

The game ended at the 40th move, leaving Polugaevsky leading 4-2. Tal has yet to win a game. The winner of the clash will play Soviet exile Viktor Korchnoi in the semi-finals.

Meanwhile at Bad Lauterberg West German Robert Huebner and Hungarian Andras Adorjan drew the ninth game of their world chess championship candidates quarter-final match here last night. The result of the game left Dr. Huebner leading by five points to four and needing only a draw in the last of the 10-game series to qualify for the semi-finals.

### Liverpool advances to Division One title

LONDON, April 9 (R) — Colin Irwin, a 22-year-old reserve defender, helped champions Liverpool move four points clear of Manchester United in the English Division One title chase by scoring in the 3-0 home defeat of Derby yesterday night.

Irwin, deputising for the injured Alan Kennedy, put Liverpool ahead in the 20th minute. England international David Johnson added a second in the 49th minute and a Keith Osgood own goal sealed Derby's fate. Both Liverpool and Manchester United have five league matches left.

Sunderland are the new leaders of the second division after their 2-1 away win at Shrewsbury. Bryan Robson's 18th goal of the season and a Stan Cummins free kick earned them a maximum six-point haul over Easter.

In Scotland Premier Division leaders Celtic suffered their second successive defeat, losing 3-0 away to Dundee United. They hold a five-point lead over Aberdeen, who have played two games fewer.

### Swiss crosses Alps in hang glider

ALTENDORF, Switzerland, April 9 (AP) — A 40-year-old Swiss yesterday claimed to have become the first person to cross the Alps in a motorised hang glider, fighting strong winds and an engine that faltered briefly.

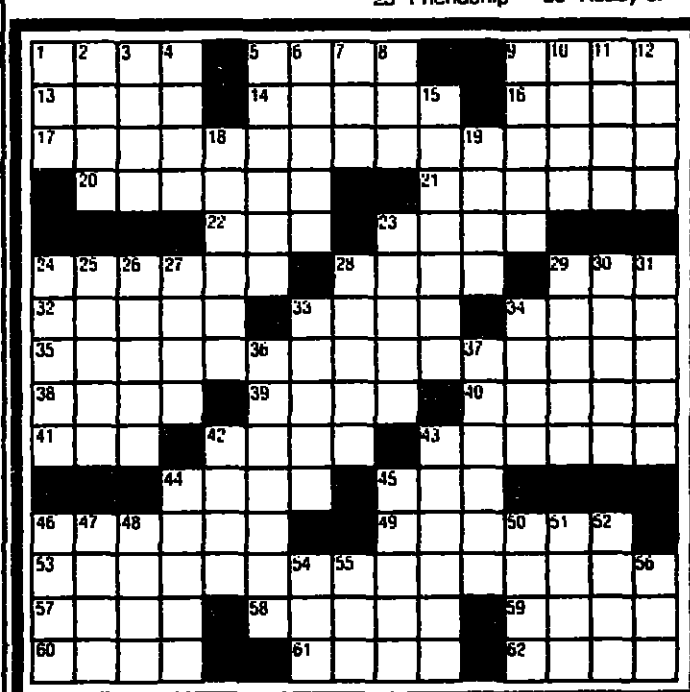
Marco Broggi piloted his 33-pound hang glider from Altendorf in central Switzerland over the Gotthard pass to Ambriopio in the south of the country in 135 minutes to gain his place in the record books.

At one point the 15 horsepower engine sputtered and briefly gave out about two kilometres above the ground. As he prepared to land near Ambriopio, in one of Switzerland's mildest regions, Broggi was caught in 55-KPH winds which drove him toward the ground. He recovered and landed safely.

Broggi, who spent months preparing for the historic flight, returned almost immediately to Salzburg, Austria, where he lives with his Austrian wife.

## THE Daily Crossword by Jack L. Steinhardt

ACROSS	29 Opponent	53 Columbus's	24 Fountain
1 Semicircu-	32 Stand	source of	treats
lar recess	33 Rara —	revenue	25 Concerning
5 Chinese	34 Hit hard	57 Stead	26 Silly
gelatin	35 Greeting	58 Incline	person
9 Mulberry	for a ruler	59 Hence	27 Advantage
bark cloth	38 Strain	60 Wave: Fr.	28 Civil
13 Land divi-	39 Like a	61 Adele's	nights
sions	swamp	brother	proponent
14 Parts	40 Late coach	62 Bucky of	James
— Ben Adhem	Lombardi	baseball	Coburn
17 Hamlet	41 Duroc digs		move
20 Handles	42 Accts.		character
21 Charters	43 Key word	1 Matterhorn	30 Snow
22 Female ruff	on a P.O.	2 Left-hand	leopard
23 Quite a	photo	31 — on	— on
way off	44 Comparison	vessel	(urged)
24 Certain	word	3 Mix	33 Birdlike
paintings	45 Turi	4 Saxon helot	34 Cheat
28 Caliph's	46 Train	5 Mountain	35 Chases on
kun	49 Vindicates	ridges	a stake
		6 Neck or	37 Dodges
		step	42 — on
		7 London	43 Ate v-c-
		Buttons or	44 Old French
		Grange	nat
		9 Daughter	45 Extent
		of David	46 French town
		10 Camel	47 Gab
		fabrics	48 Gave care-
		11 Study	ful attention
		laboriously	birds
		12 Diving	50 Emulated
		15 Unconcerned	51 Singular
		with others	52 Omen
		18 Combine	54 Leprechaun
		19 Close	55 Negative
		23 Friendship	56 Ready or —



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## REN BRIDGE

LES H. GOREN  
KAR SHARIF  
Chicago Tribune

able. South deals.  
TH 2  
332  
352  
H-10  
& DISC-10  
TH KQ4  
KQ  
KQ  
96

his remaining cards, conceding down one.  
This was the treasure that declarer threw away:

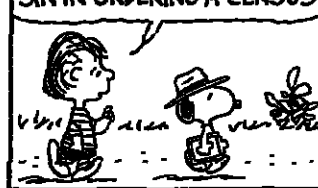
**NORTH**  
♦ —  
♥ 10  
♦ 10  
♣ K  
**WEST**  
♦ —  
♥ —  
♦ J  
♣ J  
**EAST**  
♦ J  
♥ —  
♦ —  
♣ 85  
**SOUTH**  
♦ 5  
♥ —  
♦ —  
♣ 96

Suppose South exits with the five of spades. If West discards one of the red jacks, dummy throws the other red ten and takes the last two tricks. So, West must pitch the jack of clubs. Now declarer jettisons dummy's king of clubs (1), and East must lead from his eight-five of clubs into South's nine-six.

No wonder Bridge World in its retrospective Golden Anniversary issue, gave this deal the J. G. Whittier ("For of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these: 'It might have been.'") Award. Bridge World is the world's oldest and most authoritative contract bridge magazine. Founded by Ely Culbertson in October 1929, it is hale and hearty on its 50th birthday.

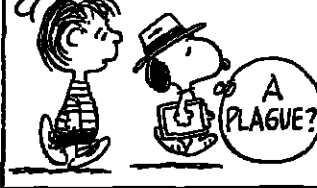
### Peanuts

IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CHAPTER OF CHRONICLES IT TELLS OF KING DAVID'S SIN IN ORDERING A CENSUS



Andy Capp

AS A PUNISHMENT, SEVENTY THOUSAND MEN DIED IN A PLAGUE...



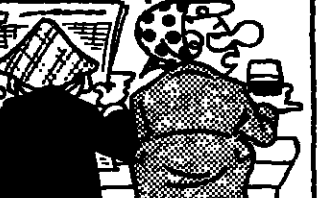
YOU GO AHEAD THOUGH... TAKE YOUR CENSUS... WE PROBABLY WON'T HAVE ANOTHER PLAGUE



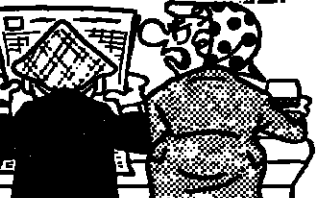
MY HEAD FEELS WARM... I THINK I HAVE A SORE THROAT...



ME MOTHER'S LOOKIN' A BIT DOWN AGAIN...



YOU MIGHT SHOW A BIT OF INTEREST!



THERE'S NO WAY OF CHEERIN' THAT ONE UP



— WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF HER SEEN' MY NAME JUST ONCE IN THE OBITUARY COLUMN



### Mutt 'n' Jeff

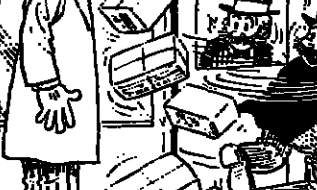
MONEY? WHAT'S MONEY? AND WHO NEEDS IT?



I'VE GOT A REVOLVING CREDIT CARD FROM THE BANK! I CAN CHARGE ANYTHING I WANT IN ANY STORE IN TOWN!



I'M A REVOLVING CREDIT CUSTOMER!



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# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

## JORDAN TELEVISION

### CHANNEL 3

6:30 Korm  
6:45 Cartoons  
6:50 Kaitaba  
6:55 The Road to Moscow  
7:00 Local programme  
7:10 News in Arabic  
7:20 Arabic programme  
7:30 Documentary  
7:40 Arabic play  
7:50 News in Arabic

### CHANNEL 6

6:30 French programme  
7:00 News in French  
7:20 News in Hebrew  
7:30 Comedy  
7:40 Survivors  
7:50 News in English  
8:15 Movie of the Week (Revenge of Frankenstein)

### RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on  
7:10 Morning Show  
7:20 News Bulletin  
7:30 Morning Show  
7:40 News Summary  
7:50 The World of Philip Marlowe  
8:00 Signing off  
8:10 News and News Headlines  
8:20 Radioteque  
8:30 News Summary  
8:40 Radioteque  
8:50 News Bulletin  
9:00 News  
9:10 Country Music  
9:20 Concert Hour  
9:30 News Summary  
9:40 Easy Listening  
9:50 Old Favourites  
10:00 Talking Points  
10:10 Radioteque  
10:20 News Summary  
10:30 American Concerts  
10:40 Story Time  
10:50 Arabic Music  
11:00 News Bulletin  
11:10 News Reports  
11:20 Sign off

### AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:  
7:50 Cairo (EA)

8:30 Jeddah  
8:45 Cairo  
8:50 Dhamra  
9:15 Kuwait  
9:30 Damascus  
9:45 Doha, Bahrain  
9:50 Tehran  
10:00 Beirut  
10:15 Riyadh (SDI)  
10:25 Kuwait (KACI)  
10:35 Jarmut  
10:45 Cairo (EA)  
10:50 Cairo  
11:00 Abu Dhabi  
11:05 Houston, New York, Vienna  
11:10 Baghdad  
11:25 London  
11:45 Rome  
11:55 Bahrain (MEA)  
12:05 Baghdad  
12:10 Cairo

DEPARTURES:  
8:15 Cairo  
8:25 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (LH)  
8:35 Damascus  
8:45 London (BA)  
8:55 Cairo (EA)  
9:05 Beirut  
9:15 Larnaca  
9:30 Rome  
9:40 Baghdad  
10:00 Amsterdam, New York  
10:15 Athens, Madrid  
10:30 Cairo  
10:40 London  
10:55 Riyadh (SDI)  
11:05 Paris  
11:15 Kuwait (KACI)  
11:25 Alqa  
11:35 Cairo (EA)  
11:40 Beirut  
11:50 Cairo  
12:00 Baghdad  
12:10 Abu Dhabi, Dubai  
12:15 Kuwait, Dhamra  
12:20 Jeddah

### EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:  
Amman  
Pund Abu Jassar (21511)  
Al Akad (5191973463)  
Irbid:  
Abdul Razzak, Tbaishat (20790886)  
Zargat  
Mahmoud Al Jamal (82742)  
PHARMACIES:  
Amman  
Salam (26730)

## JERUSALEM (21370)

Sabagh (21517)  
Salameh (26779)  
Irbid:  
Burayyah  
Zargat  
Al Urdun

## TABAS

Veneta (44584)  
Al Najah (13239)  
Sports City (63273)  
Khalidun (62151)

## BBC RADIO

### GMT

06:00 Newsweek  
06:30 International Soccer Special  
06:45 Financial News: Reflections  
06:50 News: 24 Hours  
07:00 Classical Record Review  
07:10 World Today  
07:20 Newsweek  
07:30 The Melos Ensemble  
07:40 News: 24 Hours  
07:50 Think of a Number  
08:00 Network U.K.  
08:10 News: Press Review  
08:20 Financial News  
08:30 Look Ahead  
08:40 Farmer Giles of Ham  
08:50 Discovery  
09:00 My Music  
09:10 News: News about Britain  
09:15 Think of a Number  
09:20 Business: Matters  
09:30 Radio Newsworld  
09:40 Top Twenty  
09:50 Sports Round-up  
10:00 News: 24 hours  
10:10 Network U.K.  
10:20 Pleasure's Yours  
10:30 D.I. Roundtable  
10:40 Radio Newsworld  
10:50 Outlook  
11:00 News: Commentary  
11:10 The Tempt of Whiffen Hall  
11:20 World Today  
11:30 News: Play Choices  
11:40 Discovery  
11:50 Sports Round-up  
12:00 News: News about Britain  
12:10 Radio Newsworld  
12:20 News of Britain 1980  
12:30 Outlook: News Summary  
12:40 Stock Market  
12:50 Classical Record Review

## 20:00 News: 24 Hours

20:30 A Jolly Good Show  
21:15 Ulster Newsletter  
21:20 In the Moment  
21:30 Business: Matters  
21:40 News: World Today  
21:50 Book Choice  
22:00 Financial News: Reflections  
22:10 Sports Round-up  
22:20 News: Commentary

## VOICE OF AMERICA

### GMT

03:30 The Breakfast Show:  
06:30 News, pop music, features, listeners' questions  
17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analysis  
17:30 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation."  
18:30 Now Made USA  
19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analysis  
19:30 VOA Magazine: American, science, culture, letters  
20:00 Special English: news  
20:15 Music USA (Jazz)  
21:00 VOA World Report  
22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media commentaries, analyses.

## CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

American Centre ..... 41550  
British Council ..... 3647-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 41993  
Goethe Institute ..... 24000  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 42083  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 42000  
Hays Arts Centre ..... 62135  
Hassan Youth City ..... 67181  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793  
Y.W.M.C.A. ..... 42551  
Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111  
University of Jordan Library ..... 69112  
Cultural Museum ..... 26179  
Folklore Museum ..... 36191

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

Ambulance (government) ..... 79111

Civil defence rescue ..... 24391-4  
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) ..... 36381-2  
Municipal water services (emergency) ..... 37111-3  
Police headquarters ..... 39141  
Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency ..... 21111, 37777  
Airport information (ALIA) ..... 55285  
Jordan Television ..... 73111  
Radio, English Section ..... 74124  
Fire, fire, police ..... 19  
Fire headquarters ..... 22890

## CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

Al Hama Theatre ..... 226-448  
Al Sha'b Art Gallery ..... 228-527  
American Centre ..... 452-362  
Arab Cultural Centre ..... 335-727

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

Ambulance (government) ..... 90  
Chamber of Commerce ..... 118-129  
Electric Power Co. (repair) ..... 233-887  
Fire headquarters ..... 91  
Information ..... 4597  
Municipal water service ..... 113-500

## OUT & ABOUT

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## Epidemic feared as conditions worsen Cubans crammed inside Peru's embassy threaten to organise hunger strike

HAVANA, April 9 (R) — Thousands of Cubans crammed inside Peru's embassy in Havana have threatened to go on hunger strike.

The threat, they said, was aimed at drawing world attention to their demand to leave Cuba and the appalling conditions they are living in five days after they began flooding into the embassy grounds.

They sent off petitions at the same time to Pope John Paul asking him to help find a solution and to President Carter appealing to him to grant them visas to enter the United States.

Similar appeals went to Venezuela, Costa Rica, Spain and Peru, itself now planning to ask its Andean allies for help in coping with the crisis.

The Cubans poured into the embassy last week when Cuban President Fidel Castro withdrew guards from the building after a series of attempts by would-be refugees to crash their cars onto embassy grounds.

Conditions now are deteriorating. Hundreds of small children, many of them naked, lie in their own excrement and urine. Lavatories are inadequate and the fetid smell makes fears of an epidemic ever stronger.

Cuba has said the refugees can leave as soon as another country gives them entry visas. Peru said last night it could take only some of them.

Dr. Castro has ordered food supplies sent to them but some have refused to eat them as they come from the Cuban Government.

The move by the refugees to start a hunger strike appeared to put what had been a sporadic protest on an organised basis.

An emotional attack on the refugees was blasted out from the loudspeakers of a sound truck which toured Havana's Miramar section, where the embassy is situated.

ated, last night. The message demanded that "the bums, anti-social elements, delinquents and trash get out of Cuba."

Cuba has offered safe conduct passes to the refugees to leave the embassy until their time comes to leave the country. Three thousand have been issued by the government in an apparent attempt to relieve the conditions in the compound.

Meanwhile, Peru planned to appeal to its Andean Pact allies today for help in coping with the thousands of Cubans crowded into its Havana embassy.

Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia told reporters last night that Peru would only be able to grant visas to some of the Cubans. He called on other countries to do the same.

Peru called an emergency meeting of foreign ministers of the five-nation Andean Pact, which groups Peru, Venezuela, Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia, for today to discuss the crisis.

Mr. Garcia said that Cuba had turned down an offer of immediate help from the International Red Cross, arguing that it was already providing the Cubans with food and medicine.

The Peruvian Red Cross, which has been ready to sent food,

medicine and medical teams to Havana for the past two days, was still awaiting clearance from the Havana authorities.

Mr. Garcia said other international aid organisations approached by the Peruvian Government had also agreed to help. "They are only waiting for a green light from the Cuban Government," he said.

Three Peruvian diplomats left today for Havana to reinforce the embassy staff, at present reduced to a single official, and to start taking a census of the would-be emigrants.

Today's Andean Pact meeting was expected to reaffirm its members' conception of the right of political asylum, which lies at the heart of the dispute.

Cuba has accused Peru and Venezuela of legalising crime by giving diplomatic protection to Cubans who forced their way into their embassies to seek asylum.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Zambrano said yesterday that there were 15 Cubans in the Venezuelan embassy in Havana waiting for safe conducts to leave the country.

He also said that Venezuela would promote a common defence of the right to asylum at the Andean Pact meeting.

## Bhutto's widow, daughter expect more harassment

KARACHI, Pakistan, April 9 (R) — The widow and daughter of executed Pakistan prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto emerged today from six months under house arrest and braced themselves for a new conflict with the country's army rulers.

Iranian-born Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto and Miss Benazir Bhutto, freed last night after 180 days confinement, said they expected

further harassment as the regime delved into the ex-premier's financial affairs.

The government of army chief General Muhammad Zia ul Haq had started proceedings for income tax evasion against Mr. Bhutto's estate and was basing its assessment on the ex-premier's official expenses, including the cost of petrol he used in his capacity as head of government. Mrs. Bhutto said.

The ex-premier was hanged in Rawalpindi jail 12 months ago for ordering a political assassination.

The two women, detained last Oct. 16 when General Zia cancelled promised elections, said they spent much of their time in detention tilling their vegetable garden and tending their animals.

Oxford-educated Miss Bhutto said their detention had strengthened their resolve to fight for Mr. Bhutto's democratic ideals.

She added that she did not fear further arrest as a result of the government's ban on political activity. Months of detention and harassment had built up resistance to pain and fear, she said.

But the two women, who symbolise popular opposition to the

## Heavy fighting resumes in Chad capital despite ceasefire accord

N'DJAMENA, April 9 (Agencies) — Heavy fighting broke out again in this embattled capital city of Chad today despite a truce signed yesterday by the rival armies fighting for power.

Shelling and bombing resumed early this morning in many areas of the capital after a quiet which had led to hopes that yesterday's ceasefire was going to hold.

Fighting in N'Djamena today went into its 18th day as forces loyal to President Goukouni Oueddei battled with those of Defence Minister Hissene Habre. So far about 800 people have been killed and 2,000 wounded.

The fighting was particularly intense in the northeast area of the town close to a French air force base where 1,100 French combat troops are stationed.

The ceasefire, arranged by Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema during a two-day mediation earlier this week, became effective at noon yesterday.

The streets of N'Djamena were deserted yesterday as refugees waited to be sure the truce

would stick before thinking of returning home.

Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Secretary-General Edem Kodjo of Togo arrived yesterday in an attempt to make sure the truce, the fifth attempt since the fighting began last month, will stick.

A special military commission of two senior officers each from Nigeria, Cameroon, Liberia and Togo was due to meet with representatives of the two rival armies to draw up ceasefire lines with a non-man's land in between.

The latest fighting has left vast tracts of N'Djamena in rubble and sent more than 70,000 residents fleeing to neighbouring Cameroon. But neither side made strategic headway and the rough line dividing the northern side of the city controlled by Mr. Goukouni and the southern side held by Mr. Habre remains basically unchanged.

Meanwhile, Togo's President Eyadema is travelling to Lagos today to discuss peace moves in Chad with Nigerian President Shehu Shagari, informed sources said.

## Unions in New York strike fined \$1m

NEW YORK, April 9 (R) — A judge yesterday imposed a \$1 million fine on the unions representing 33,500 New York City transport workers who walked off their jobs eight days ago, halting America's biggest public transit system.

But after State Supreme Court Judge John Monteleone imposed the fine and ordered that it be paid within a week, union leaders vowed that the strike would continue.

The judge declared that the strike by locals of the Transport Workers Union and the Amalgamated Transit Union was illegal and warned that he would impose more fines if the walkout did not end immediately.

The strike was forced millions

of New Yorkers and commuters to find alternate means of getting to work. The city's streets have been jammed with extra cars, bicyclists, joggers, skaters, hitchhikers and just plain pedestrians since the walkout started on April 1.

Judge Monteleone's order came after several days of hearings to determine if the strike violated New York state's Taylor Law, which prohibits strikes by public employees. He found that it did and added: "In this light the court directs that the unions instruct their members to go back to work and to leave negotiations to those having special skills in the art of collective bargaining."

Outside the court, Mr. John Lawe, president of Local 100 of the Transport Workers Union,

which is the biggest union involved in the dispute, said, "When management submits a fair money package, then we will urge our members to go back to work."

## Belgium's ruling coalition resigns

BRUSSELS, Belgium, April 9 (AP) — The coalition government of Belgium Premier Wilfried Martens resigned today over a new dispute between the country's two ethnic and linguistic groups. The coalition had been in power for just one year.

Mr. Martens offered to resign last week after the senate twice rejected constitutional reforms to ease the age-old feud between French-speaking Walloons and the Dutch-speaking Flemish.

King Baudouin refused to accept his resignation, and asked him to make one more effort. The ensuing consultations with the opposition failed, and the king finally accepted the government's resignation today.

Observers said general elections would be needed. The last ones took place only 16 months ago.

## Pope announces France visit

VATICAN CITY, April 9 (R) — Pope John Paul announced today that he would visit France from May 30 to June 2, staying mostly in Paris.

The Pope told a crowd in St. Peter's Square that during the visit he would address the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). He said he would make the address to the Paris-based organisation on June 2.

"It will be a rapid trip during which I will have in my heart... the aspirations of all the inhabitants of the dear and noble French nation and also the high aims pursued by UNESCO," he added.

He insisted that his trip, like previous journeys, would be "apostolic and pastoral" in nature.

The journey to France will be the Pope's sixth trip outside Italy since he was elected in October 1978.

He has made trips to the Dominican Republic and Mexico, Ireland and the United States, Turkey, and his native country, Poland. He is due to go to Africa on May 2 for ten days.

In Paris, the Pope is expected to confer with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who met the Pontiff in the Vatican on Oct. 26, 1978.

The Pope's address to UNESCO is likely to stress his desire to establish closer ties between the church and latest developments in modern science and culture.

## World News Briefs

VIENNA, April 9 (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko has agreed in principle to come to Vienna for the 25th anniversary next month of Austria's state treaty, a Soviet embassy spokesman said today. The confirmation increased prospects for the first level meeting between the Soviet Union and the United States since Soviet military action in Afghanistan in December. The U.S. and two other World War II allies, Britain and France, have tentatively agreed to send their foreign ministers to the 50th anniversary ceremonies. The 1955 state treaty ended ten years of allied occupation and restored Austria's independence as a neutral state.

BELFAST, April 9 (R) — Irish guerrillas killed one police officer wounded three after luring them into an ambush today, police said. At least three machine guns were used in the attack in west Belfast and the officers' armour-plated vehicle was riddled with bullets, a spokesman said. One officer died instantly and another was seriously wounded, he said. The gunmen had taken over a house, but a woman and child captive overnight, before attracting police to the scene by reporting a fake break-in at a library opposite, said spokesman. When police arrived, they came under a hail of bullets and troops sealed off the area within minutes but found no trace of the guerrillas or their weapons, he added. The main Catholic area of west Belfast is a stronghold of the Irish Republican Army (IRA), which is fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

TOKYO, April 9 (R) — The Japanese Government has taken session of property worth about 540 million yen (\$2 million) belonging to former prime minister Kakuei Tanaka as security against tax claims, it was announced today. Mr. Kimichiro Yajima, head of the tax agency's direct tax section, told a parliamentary committee that land and a country house were being held for payment of a 480 million yen (\$1.8 million) tax claim. The covers 1973 and 1974 when Mr. Tanaka, now standing on charges of receiving a bribe from the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, was prime minister. Mr. Tanaka, 61, has pleaded not to receiving a 500 million yen bribe from Lockheed to help sell Tristar passenger planes in Japan. A verdict is not expected least two years.

CANNES, France, April 9 (R) — Robbers carried away 25 sales by Jewish guests of the Cannes Palace hotel overnight and police said their haul could exceed 200 million francs (\$50 million). The management said most of the money, jewels and other valuables the safes belonged to Jewish tourists from Belgium, the Netherlands, West Germany, Switzerland, the United States, South Africa, Italy. They said there was no trace of the safe room having broken into and assumed a man opened it from inside after there. The hotel had four exits, including one through the underground car park, and none of the staff noticed anything was amiss, police added. Police said 46 guests had already filed complaints total of 12 million francs (\$2.7 million), but when all the guests reported their losses they expected the total haul to amount even exceed 200 million francs.

UNITED NATIONS, April 9 (R) — Zambia yesterday urged urgent meeting of the U.N. Security Council to consider a "serious" South African "aggression" against its territory. A Zambian delegation official said several hundred South African troops occupying the western part of Zambia, having crossed into the country some weeks ago. The official said Council members — Zaire itself a member — would hold private consultations and decide to take up the complaint. No further details of the alleged African incursion were immediately available.

JAKARTA, April 9 (R) — An experiment to produce artificial rain was successfully conducted on Lombok island in Indonesia's Lesser Sunda archipelago, a region of recurring droughts, officials said. Provincial officials told reporters that the experiment had produced rain in sufficient quantities to secure rice yields from more than half the 21,000 hectares of paddy fields area. The rain, caused by distribution of chemicals in the air, was in other parts of the island and added considerable quantity of water to irrigation systems often in danger of drying up.

VILADECANS, Spain, April 9 (R) — Mr. Francisco Parrales, home from a short holiday to find his daughter coming back to funeral, police sources said yesterday. She had wrongly identified body of a man run over by a car and disfigured as that of her father, missing for several days. Police in this little northern Spanish town were trying to establish the identity of the buried man.

## France accelerates nuclear power plans

PARIS, April 9 (R) — France is stepping up its construction of nuclear power stations in a bid to cut its dependence on imported oil.

The programme, also designed to help restore an increasingly adverse trade balance, has been undeterred by ecologists' protests. New plants being built include plutonium-fuelled fast breeders.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's government has just unveiled a plan entailing unprecedented investments aimed at reducing the contribution of oil to only one-third of the total energy requirement by the end of the decade, compared with two-thirds five years ago.

Under the plan, the share of different sources of energy by 1990 is as follows: oil 30 per cent compared with 56 per cent in 1979; coal and gas 30 per cent (unchanged from last year); nuclear power 30 per cent from 4.5 per cent in 1979; other sources including hydro-electric power ten per cent, an increase of 0.5 per cent over 1979.

Barring any new oil price rises this year, France's energy import bill including oil, gas and coal is estimated at \$24 billion, compared with \$18 billion last year.

The French face a record trade deficit approaching \$11 billion this year, largely due to higher oil and raw material prices and a sharp appreciation of the dollar, government officials said.

Industry Minister Andre Giscard said nuclear plants will be built along the Channel coast, in the Gironde valley of south-west France, on the Franco-German border, in the Rhone valley of central France and even close to the Riviera as well as near Paris.

"There is no alternative to nuclear energy to safeguard France's independence as an atomic power and industrial nation," he said.

To overcome local hostility and even win sympathy, the government has offered major electricity tariff cuts to people in areas where nuclear power plants are being built.

Scores of villages will benefit from reductions ranging from 12 to 17 per cent, according to the size of the nuclear power stations built in their areas.

At present, 17 nuclear plants are in operation and there have been no serious accidents, while 13 plants are under construction or planned for the next five years.

After crushing anti-nuclear riots in the Creys-Malville area of central France two years ago and quelling demonstrations in the Plougoff area of Brittany last month, the government is drawing comfort from Sweden's recent referendum favouring nuclear power as a stopgap.

The results in Sweden's non-binding referendum could hardly have been more encouraging. Considering the sophistication of the Swedish anti-nuclear lobby — deeper-rooted and better-funded than its French counterpart — the vote indicated to French officials that nuclear programmes could still win substantial support a year after the Three Mile Island accident in the United States.

President Giscard d'Estaing once said his nuclear programme was the envy of every European statesman. Now he concedes that Sweden is to be envied because it seemed to have resolved the nuclear debate as democratically and completely as possible, according to close aides.

The president is the main driving force behind the nuclear energy programme. Within two years, the \$1.3 billion Super-Phoenix fast breeder will start feeding 1,300 megawatts of electricity into the French power grid.

## Hungary's leader clears way for economic reform

By Tom Heneghan

BUDAPEST. — Any communist leader who can joke about how workers cheat their bosses, deplore the murder of a Catholic archbishop and compare his government to Moses must be extremely sure of his position. Hungary's Mr. Janos Kadar apparently is.

The 67-year old leader touched on these and other issues — hardly standard fare for Soviet bloc leaders — in a lively off-the-cuff speech wrapping up his party's national congress here.

Sometimes serious, sometimes side-splitting, the two-and-a-half-hour address showed why Mr. Kadar, who came to power denounced as Moscow's puppet after the Soviet army crushed a bloody uprising in 1956, has become the most popular leader in the Soviet bloc.

His message was not funny. Hungary's economic policies, which call for lower growth rates, stagnating living standards and harder work, sound like a communist version of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's austerity programmes.

But Mr. Kadar, a modest man of peasant stock who believes in plain talk about the country's economic problems, has made a convincing case for the necessary belt-tightening. Few Hungarians seem to disagree with it.

He also managed at the four-day congress to clear the Communist Party's ruling politburo of the last vestiges of opposition to his economic plans. Five members, including two lingering sym-

bols of the hard line in Hungary, were dismissed.

In his closing speech on March 27, Mr. Kadar repeated the congress theme that Hungary must work harder, but lightened the burden by recounting the tricks he and his friends used in the 1930s to spread around what little work could be found.

He accepted Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar's frank admission that the government did not react quickly enough to many recent negative trends in the world economy. Government decisions were not enough, though, since individuals often failed to carry them out, he said.

"But I sometimes take comfort from the fact," he quipped, "that thousands of years ago, Moses came down from the mountain with ten commandments, and not even the first one of those has been fulfilled yet." The Congress hall rocked with laughter.

Mr. Kadar also added a convincing personal aside to the government's frequent statements about good church-state relations, deploring the murder of San Salvador Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero on March 24 as a "Fascist act."

"He was shot to death in his own church," the communist leader said, shaking his head. "In medieval times, the church was a sanctuary, but they don't even respect that now."

### Broad-based support

This personal approach, combined with Mr. Kadar's simple style of living, has helped the party leader forge broad-based support for his relatively liberal domestic policies.

It has gone so far that both communists and non-party people have freely recounted flattering stories about Mr. Kadar's modesty. Some tales of him refusing

gifts or snubbing more ambitious politicians probably never took place, a Hungarian official said, but they sound so credible that people immediately believe them.

Such trust, built up over 20 years of work towards reconciliation, will be needed in the next five years as Hungary pushes ahead with its latest economic reforms.

The measures, introduced on Jan. 1, cut government subsidies for lame-duck factories, began raising prices to world market levels and liberalised wage regulations to allow better pay for more efficient workers.

Congress speakers made it clear what this meant for the 1981-1985 five-year plan. The economy will grow by three to four per cent annually while real wages will rise by only 1.2 per cent on average and wage levels will begin to diverge as better workers take home more.

Mr. Kadar stressed that managers, many of whom have been waiting to see how the new reforms will develop, should be bolder in making decisions, while workers would also have to assume more responsibility.

"Wages cannot mean payment merely for being present at one's job," he warned.

### Politburo reshuffled

To underline his determination to press ahead with the reforms, Mr. Kadar reshuffled the 15-man politburo to weed out the remaining symbols of opposition to the most experimental economic policies in the Soviet bloc.

The surprisingly far-reaching move dismissed five members — or one-third — of the politburo. Three younger men, all clear Kadar supporters, were appointed in their place.

The most prominent dismissal was that of 58-year old Mr. Bela

Biszku, a former party secretary who led a rear-guard action within the ruling group against economic reforms introduced in 1968. Although unable to reverse them, the group around Mr. Biszku — known as the "workers' protectors" — was able to slow down reforms for most of the 1970s.

The fall of Deputy Prime Minister and planning commission chief Istvan Huszar came as a surprise. Mr. Huszar, who was elevated to

the politburo in 1975, was considered a talented economist whose performance in office was good.

Some reports here said he was slated for other economic responsibilities, others said he never wanted to be in the politburo, but none could give a convincing reason why he was released from the country's highest political body.

The other dismissals were clearer. National assembly chairman Antal Apró and former prime minister Jenő Fock were considered ready for political retirement, while Mr. Dezso Nemes, editor-in-chief of the party daily Nepszabadsag, seemed too orthodox to adjust to the new

politics.

Of the new members, Mr. Ferenc Havasi, party secretary for economic affairs, apparently moved up the ranks for his support of Mr. Kadar during the party leader's struggle with Mr. Biszku in the 1970s. Western diplomats said he was now among the possible successors to the still healthy and active Mr. Kadar.

Mr. Lajos Mehes, leader of the powerful Budapest Party Organisation, is considered a dynamic manager while Mr. Mihály Korom, party secretary for internal security and a former justice minister, has a reputation as a loyal party official.

Prime Minister Lazar, long renowned to be ready to retire for health reasons, gave no indication he intended to leave office, and Western diplomats said they expected him to stay on.

Besides giving verbal assurances to artists and intellectuals, Mr. Kadar reaffirmed his open cultural policies by retaining Deputy Prime Minister Gyorgy Acsel in the politburo and promoting his close associate, Culture Minister Imre Pozsgay, to the party's central committee.

The reshuffle reached deep into the policy-making central committee, which was reduced from 127 to 120 members in a sweep that made way for younger members and women. The politburo was trimmed from 15 to 13 members.

### Foreign affairs

On foreign affairs, Mr. Kadar maintained his traditional balance, reaffirming Budapest's close adherence to Soviet policy while signalling his country's continued interest in good relations with the West.

He gave only moderate support to Soviet intervention in

Afghanistan.

Unlike the more loyal bloc countries, which immediately greeted the intervention, Mr. Kadar initially hesitated until it was no longer avoid supporting it. "Poland held out for before finally giving the vention its blessing," an European official said. "But Hungary won by wait days."

On another touchy subject, Romania's treatment of its Hungarian minority — Mr. Kadar raised eyebrows by criticising his communist neighbour.

He said he hoped all garians abroad lived in freedom and prosperity and minorities here — a clear Romania, which many garians accuse of discrimination against its Hungarian citizens.

Speaking after the Western diplomats agreed, Mr. Kadar now had a clear for economic reforms.

They said the glowing Soviet politburo member Andrei Kirilenko heaped praise on Mr. Kadar's policies — praised sharply by the opposition Mr. Kadar has hours before — indicated Krenin also supported the experimental line.

"You have to hand it to Hungarians," one diplomat said. "They have few natural resources and their economy is probably the most sensitive to world oil prices."

But instead of retreating an orthodox shell, they're fronting the crises with round of economic reforms. "Some other communist tries are talking about this, but the Hungarians are only ones doing it."

REUTERS

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